The Standard

PACKET EDITION

PER F.M.S. "AMAZONE."

Nº. 6,577 — BUENOS AIRES—THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884. — XXIV. YEAR.

PARRY & Co.

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189—Florida—189.

Between Cuyo and Corrientes.

The Standard

Tibi fabi audeam nil vere non audeam dicere. CICERO.

THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

HAVAS' AGENCY

Paris, 20.

Both Chambers resumed to-day. Two Government Bills were presented for new credits one for 38 millions for the Tonkin expedition, the other for 5 millions, for Madagascar. Both were sent to Committee.

Madrid 20.

The Cortes re-assembled to-day. The speech from the Throne refers to good foreign relations, the equilibrium in the Budget, and the increase in the public revenue.

PRESS TELEGRAMS

Montevideo, 21.

Government has paid the German-Belgian Bank $1,200,000 in the External Bonds.

Quarantine will be reduced to one day.

Large amounts subscribed to float the proposed Banco Comercial.

Rumoured that Amaro Carve will be named Minister of Government.

Mr. Palgrave, the new British Minister here, will shortly pay a visit to Buenos Aires,

Cosmos and Apolo go up.

Rosario, 21.

Gendarmes Battalion has embarked for San Lorenzo, to pay funeral honours to Bayo's remains.

English Bachelors' Ball to-night.

No preparions for May Fetes.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of last packet the city has been afflicted with the melancholy vicissitudes of a Municipal crisis, a catastrophe of local importance and one that has occupied the public mind in the most extraordinary manner. The crisis had been anticipated, but none expected such a storm, although the heterogeneous composition of the Board foreshadowed unpleasant prospects. The Board, composed of leading physicians, well-known apothecaries, popular land brokers and well-to-do shopkeepers, waged incessant war on the haughty, aristocatic Lord Mayor who, proud of his Spanish and illustrious lineage, neglected no opportunity to display his feelings of condescension towards the honourable aldermen. The situation became intolerable, and the Municipal crisis reached a climax when the Board conspired to upset the Lord Mayor and called the police to evict him from the Hall. The National Government, obeying the dictates of public opinion, which was unanimous in support of the Lord Mayor, stepped in, reinstated Lord Mayor Alvear, and put the case before Congress. Thus the matter stands, and the finale is the imminent dissolution of the Board.

The expropriation of the old Recova building, so familiar to all who have visited or lived in Buenos Aires, has been carried out. The owners have been paid nine millions, and the Municipal pickaxe hasremoved every trace of the building in three days, an instance of extraordinary activity in these latitudes. Several hundred men were working day and night at the demolition, and the Plazas 25 de Mayo and Victoria are now joined, forming the finest square in South America. The Lord Mayor is determined to push ahead the embellishment of the city, and many private properties facing the square will be expropriated to raise fine public buildings. A splendid boulevard will be cut through the block facing the square to the west. This boulevard will be cut through from the Plaza Victoria to the Boulevard Callao, between Rivadavia and Victoria-streets. If all these mooted improvements are carried out, Buenos Aires will become the finest city south of the Line.

The great event of the fortnight has been the completion of the Andine Railway to the town of Mendoza, Capital of the province of that name, and lying at the foot of the Andes. The importance of this great event cannot be exaggerated; the line, we may say, crosses the continent, stretching from the Parana to the Cordillera. A zone of immense natural wealth is thus thrown open by this quick means of communication, and the traffic on the line promises to be very large, to judge by the increasing figures of late official reports. Mendoza is one of the richest provinces of the republic; it covers an area of about five thousand square leagues of land at the foot of the Andes, with a population estimated at 150,000 souls. The rivers Mendoza, Tunuyan, Desaguadero, Diamante and Atuel irrigate over one thousand square leagues of land, and the soil is so bountiful that the yield is often 100-fold. A very active trade is carried on in the export of fat cattle to Chile, but the great industry of the present and future is viticulture. The Mendoza wines are well-known and much relished; the production is doubling every two years. The great drawback of the past—onerous and difficult means of communication—is now removed, and we may look forward to a great development of all the industries of the province. The mineral wealth of the province is beyond calculation.

The Santa Fe Railway to the great colonies of Santa Fe will soon be an accomplished fact. The works were inaugurated on the 19th inst., and the ceremony was a great affair. This line, without exaggeration, will be one of the most profitable railways in the republic; it opens up no barren territory, since it runs through a country thickly populated and teeming with produce. A glance at the past history of these colonies shews that their future will be one of great expansion. When the railway is completed the colonies will, no doubt, extend very rapidly and cover double the area they occupy at present. If the expansion of these settlements has been steady in the past, in spite of all drawbacks, what will it be when the colonists can rely on rapid means of communication and cheap freights, to convey their produce to the Parana ports.

The Casado Railway, which runs to the Candelaria colony, will soon be extended Southwards of the province of Santa Fe. A petition to Congress is now being signed in the market, requesting a Government guarantee on the extension of the line. If this guarantee be granted the line will be immediately extended through the Loreto and Venado Tuerto camps, districts a few years ago a barren waste, to-day thickly populated and covered with sheep and cattle.

Messrs. Bemberg, Heimendahl & Co. have presented to the B. Aires Government a proposal to extend all the branches of the Western Railway to Bahia Blanca, Trenque-Lauquen, Italo and other parts. In another column particulars of this great scheme will be found, but it meets with little favor, as it clashes with the concession of Messrs Honoré & Bowen, whose proposal will probably be sanctioned by the Legislature this month. The present extensions of the Western Railway are being pushed ahead rapidly, and lines will soon stretch to Saladillo, Junin and Rojas.

The current of immigration from the Mediterranean to these shores continues strong, in spite of the advanced stage of the season. Many hundreds of well-to-do Italians have left the Plate to visit the Turin exhibition, and their presence no doubt will do more to foster emigration to these shores than all the agents of the Government. A bill has been submitted to Congress voting six hundred thousand dollars to defray passage expenses of intending emigrants. The bill is excellent, but the amount is very insignificant. Six millions should be devoted to this purpose.

Bahia Blanca is progressing rapidly; foreign vessels now go direct to the port with merchandize from Europe and North America. The Custom House shews increased returns and there is an embryonic development in the rising town that promises a great future. The works of the great mole of the Great Southera Railway Company are advancing, and the structure will be completed before the end of the year. The railway extension is doing a large business already. The passenger traffic, it appears, has surpassed all expectations.

The wool market is dull in view of the impending close of the season, but it appears that there is yet much wool stored in the camp. Arrivals of wool in the markets are small, and the principal operations are carried out in the deposits and "barracas." There is a better feeling in the market owing to better advices from London. Nearly all the French wool-buyers have left the market, and the situation is one of extreme dullness in consequence. The clip up to date shews an increase of about 30,000 bales compared with last year's figures.

Immense quantities of grain are pouring in from the camp, and the market is weak. The production of wheat this season has been very large, and the farmers have dropped much money owing to the low prices ruling in the market. The export of grain continues active up rivers.

The money market is exceedingly easy and the tendency is towards weaker rates. Stocks are maintained and the fluctuating speculation in Shares of the National Bank continues. The exchange market is dull. We quote:—

London—47⅞.
Paris—5.-5.01.
Antwerp—5.01-02.

MONTEVIDEO.

Affairs in the Banda Oriental continue in a most satisfactory condition; progress is evident on all sides, and the season has been one of great prosperity to the sheepfarmers and estancieros. The slaughter of the saladeros continues on a large scale. The Montevidean saladeros alone have killed over three hundred thousand head of cattle. The stock of wool in the Mount is becoming gradually reduced, and the barraqueros continue to ship bales on their own account.

President Santos has issued a decree pardoning all those who were implicated in the last revolutionary farce. The magnanimous policy of the Government is praised on all sides, and the measure shews that the Government stands on sound foundations and can afford to laugh at these miserable attempts to disturb peace. No Oriental Government has been in such a prosperous condition as the present one, and the attention of the legislators is now directed to the great want of the country—cheap means of communication. Railways are coming to the front, and money spent in such works is well invested.

The success of the port scheme in London has been received with much gratification. The port scheme means millions to Montevideo, and the company will do a splendid business; this scheme will also nettle Argentines into activity; the Buenos Aires port will follow in the wake of the Oriental one. What with the port and new railways, one may say that the Banda Oriental is turning over a new leaf; prosperous as the country is at present, these works will increase the general prosperity and scatter money through the country. The Banda Oriental has slept for generations—capital and public works will call forth an activity and progress like the present bright picture of the Argentine Republic.

People are preparing for the elections in a quiet manner. There is no denying the fact that the public looks on the elections with the greatest indifference, an eloquent proof that the Banda Oriental is tired of the follies of old. The Government list meets with the support of all, and no opposition is anticipated.

It has rained heavily during the fortnight, and inundations have done much injury in many parts. Many 'arroyos' leapt their banks, and hundreds of people have been ruined. Charitable subscriptions are being made in the principal towns of the country.

The Chambers have begun the annual discussion of the budget and of the tax system. As usual, there is a melancholy inclination in the House to increase contributions, but the country is so prosperous at present that the burden is not felt. In bad years this chronic increase on the taxation will become too burdensome, and the Representatives should curtail expenses at present.

It is generally opined that Unified Uruguayans will rise to 80 o/o on the London stock exchange in view of the prosperity of the country, the increase in the revenue and the sound financial policy of the Government. The Montevidean Finance Minister can now rely on a steady increase in the revenue; the Montevidean Custom House receipts shew an incredible increase. The Custom House never gave so much in former years.

The Government has issued a decree calling on holders of Uruguayan stocks here to send in a written declaration whether they wish to register their stock for unification or not. The decree has produced a disagreeable impression in some quarters, but the Government is in its rights.

The import market is over-stocked and arrivals from abroad continue very heavy. Owing to the bad state of the roads in the camp after the heavy rains, large quantities of merchandize have accumulated in the principal markets, and consumption has fallen off. The prices of many articles have fallen. The export market is active, and the production of the Banda Oriental this season has been much larger than in previous years.

The money market continues stringent, and the best bills are quoted at 9 to 10 o/o per annum. All stocks on the Bolsa are very firm, but there is little speculation at present, owing to the scarcity of money on the Bolsa.

The Banco Uruguayo, it is expected, will soon be a fact. This new bank will meet a great want; the Mount wants much more capital to turn to account the immense wealth of the camp departments. The Banco Uruguayo will much help the market and will remove the periodical squeeze that is yearly felt in the busy season. All the banks are doing a roaring business, and are taxed to their utmost to meet the demands of the market.

In another column our foreign readers will find some details with regard to the new railway, which meets with the decided support of the Government and of the Chamber of Representatives.

The *Nacion* has telegrams from London stating that heavy naval reinforcements have been sent from England to Egypt. The Abyssinians do not appear inclined to help us to thrash the Mahdi. They refused to give Admiral Hewett any provisions. Two thousand Soudanese made a demonstration against Souakim, but the Naval Brigade made at them and they vanished like smoke.

PUBLIC WORKS.

THE RIACHUELO-DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Government has just sent the following message and draft Bill to Congress, in connection with the loans authorised for the Riachuelo Port Works and the Drainage of the city.

B. Aires, May 20th, 1884

To the Honble Congress

By the Acts of 28th October 1881 and 14th January 1882 you authorised the Executive to contract for a loan, at home or abroad, of four millions of hard dollars, for the expropriation by the Government and completion for its account of the Riachuelo Port Works; and another of eight millions of hard dollars to continue the Drainage Works of this city.

On this authority the Executive negotiated both loans with a Syndicate of Paris bankers; and the contractors having represented to the Government that it would tend to the success of the operation to amalgamate and issue as one not only these two loans, but also that for the $8.571,000 dollars handed to the National Bank in payment of the shares subscribed for by Government under the Act of October 12th, 1882, and which said bank had negotiated with the same Syndicate, the Executive agreed to the proposal, in order to avoid successive loans for small amounts, which might injuriously affect the operations as a whole.

Instructions to the effect were given, and while we were expecting the issue of the loans on favourable terms, the Syndicate reported some insuperable difficulties arising from the text of the Bills for the Riachuelo Port and Drainage. These difficulties lay, one in Art. 3 of the Act of 28th October which provides that the Bonds to be issued be called "Riachuelo Port Obligations", and the profits of the works to be held as a guarantee, the result being that, both as to name and guarantee, these Bonds differed from those for the Drainage Works and for the National Bank.

Likewise, Art 5 of the Act of 14th January provides that "the service of the Bonds can be effected either at home or abroad, and the amortizing fund can not be altered for ten years," this last provision giving rise to a doubt as to whether, at the expiration of the ten years. the amortizing fund might not be reduced.

The Executive did all it could to arrange matters, and declared at a General Cabinet Council how it interpreted Art. 9 of the Act of January as only meant to give more ample guarantees to the lenders by assuring them that the debt would not be converted during the ten years, and that there was no intention whatever of reducing the amortization fund created by Art. 1st of the Act.

Unfortunately, the explanations and steps proposed could not be made effectual, as there were points and clauses which the Executive could neither suppress nor modify without changing the terms of the Acts; and, although it might have insisted on other arrangements, it did not deem it prudent to do so and run the risk of the operation failing, which would have injured our credit, while everything could still be settled by ordinary and legal means.

It was then agreed that, without in the least changing the objects of the Acts in question, Your Honble House should be asked to modify those terms which, although not fundamental, prevented the stipulated agreement being easily carried out; and, in the mean time, the Bonds handed to the National Bank were issued on advantageous terms.

With the foregoing explanations, the Executive has the honour to lay before you the enclosed draft Bill, to authorise the amalgamation of the two loans into one for $12, 133, 345, letting stand all the provisions of the Acts aforesaid that do not clash with this new one.

If, as I hope, you sanction the Bill, all difficulties will be removed and the issue can be made without any trouble.

God guard you

JULIO A. ROCA

V. de la Plaza.

PROJECT OF LAW.

Art. 1—The Executive is authorised to issue $12,133,345 in External Bonds bearing 5 per cent yearly interest and 1 per cent yearly amortization at par by drawing.

Art. 2—The proceeds of this loan shall be used as follows:—$4,133,345 to pay for the expropriation and continuance of the Riachuelo Works; and $8,000,000 to continue the Drainage Works.

Art. 3—The service of this loan shall be made from the General Revenue, the Executive framing the regulations for so doing.

Art. 4—The Government reserves the right to increase the amortization fund.

Art. 5—Articles 3 of the Act of 28th October 1881, and Articles 1, 3, 4 and 5 of the Act of 14th January 1882 are hereby repealed.

Art. 6—The cost of carrying out this present Act shall be defrayed under it.

Art. 7—Let this be communicated, etc. etc.

V. de la Plaza.

ITALY AND THE PLATE.

Mr. Edward Calvan, Argentine Consul-General in Genoa, in his report to the Minister for the year 1883, gives the following:—

With regard to emigration, which justly deserves our consideration, being one of the most important items in the National Administration, as on its greater or less development depends the greater or less prosperity of the Republic, because it is closely linked to all the other branches of the aforesaid Administration, much has been written and proposed, that new arguments might come to convince—in an efficacious manner, and not in a superficial way as the present has proved—public opinion in the Republic, and particularly the honorable Representatives of the Nation, to whom alone are confided the powers, of the urgent necessity of the adoption of efficacious remedies in order that the realization of a greater increase in the immigration may be counted before long a happy reality.

At present the National Executive Power encourages emigration in all the possible ways that its limited resources allows of, and also by establishing committees for the taking care of the emigrants' interests, in publishing any number of pamphlets among rural populations especially, and finally in submitting to the honourable National Congress projects and propositions tending to aid emigrants as far as possible.

The Minister of the Interior, speaking of emigration, makes some very true remarks, from which it is impossible to draw any direct conclusion, considering that the action is slow and does not correspond to the interests of the nation, and he adds: "The passage of an emigrant can be estimated at about 32 dollars; and is there any doubt that a man, by hard work, would be able to pay this small sum in a few days?"

If it stands to reason that any man landing on Argentine soil can after a few days' work earn money enough to pay the amount lent to him for his passage, the slightest doubt in face of this ascertained fact is more an act of opposition than of prudence.

But even allowing that an emigrant cannot pay at once the money lent to him for his passage, he can, at least, pay a portion of it.

In the report of the Minister of the Interior, the latter explains, with great clearness, the patriotic propositions of the Government to augment the emigration tide, for which it is necessary to submit to the National Congress for consideration that emigrants' passages should be paid. I am convinced that this is the only way of populating and fertilizing the rich and splendid camps of the Republic.

The opinion of the honourable Minister is founded on ascertained facts; and he is far from calling emigration by the name of colonization, nor even as National colonization, considering that progress will be slow and proportionate to the annual number of emigrants that come to the River Plate.

Of these considerations the country is fully convinced, and without entering into further particulars, I think the best way is to make a contract with European Navigation Companies, in order that they may take out emigrants for the small sum of 20 hard dollars.

The country wants immigrants. And it is quite evident that later on, if this contract be carried out, the whole Republic will be populated. Very few, indeed, answer the efforts of the Government, and we have very numerous examples of the fact. At the present moment the price of an emigrant's passage is fixed by the companies already mentioned, at the nominal sum of 220 francs. There is sometimes a reduction to 200, and even to 180 francs, consequently we may say that the medium price of these passages is about 170 francs; and this sum answers more or less to the one mentioned by the Minister of the Interior, of which the Government pays 60 francs and the emigrant the remainder.

Emigrants of all nationalities would then pour into the Republic. At the present moment we think that 50,000 or 60,000 emigrants make up an insignificant number, compared with immigration in the United States. And the very fact that the U. States have such a considerable number of immigrants makes it difficult for the latter to get along there. Even since the war with France, in 1871, when Prussia was declared an empire, there have been over 5,300,000 emigrants that have left that country.

It is quite evident that we have to wrestle with the power and efficacy of the resources of other states. Brazil facilitates free passages by means of her agent in France, M. Pinto, and offers to the Municipality of San Pablo a gratification of 20 nats for every person that settles down there; we shall not mention all the other advantages resulting from concessions of land, etc.

Emigration being carried on under these conditions, we have great difficulties to surmount, compared with the other nations and also with Chile, a country we should be more afraid of even than of Brazil, on account of its splendid climate. In order to finish this part of my report I shall give the statistical facts with regard to the general emigration returns of this Kingdom.

The number of emigrants that have sailed from this kingdom has risen to 44,036 persons, who may be divided in the following manner:—

For the Republic 31,121
For Uruguay 3,472
For Brazil 7,940
For other States of South America 1,503.

Of these figures 31,505 males, and 12,531 females; 35,150 adults, and 8,886 under age.

60 per cent of the above are farmers and peones.
25 do. do. workmen
4 to 5 do. do. merchants.

Although these figures may be considered as official, as they have been taken out of the marine registers, still we find that the number of emigrant is more than double the above; but we should bear in mind that a good many, in order to avoid military service, go to France where they take the steamer at Marseilles, Havre or Bordeaux, whence they sail chiefly to the United States and to Mexico.

When we compare the number of emigrants who sailed for the Argentine coast in 1883 with the number in the year 1882, we find an increase of 6,061 emigrants. From this we may infer that in the present year, if no circumstance or political impediment troubles the normal state of Europe, this gradual increase will take its course, from which fact it may be proved that the number will be no less than 8,000 immigrants.

THE NORQUIN TERRITORY.

OLASCOAGA'S EXPEDITION.

To the Director of the *Tribuna Nacional*.

Norquin, April 30th.

Faithful to the promise I made you in my telegram from Tatrayen, I shall give you, with the greatest of pleasure, an account of the regions which, up to this, I have only read about, and the importance of which, as the result of my labour, I have a right to make known.

I shall begin by stating that, if the exceptionally bad weather made me devote more time than I thought to the study of the interesting valley of the Neuquen, I am well pleased with the result of this study, as well as with that of my labours in the south of the River Agrio, from the shores of the Neuquen up to the Cordilleras, from which point I travelled towards the south, taking the direction of Nahuel-Huapi. But a succession of storms blocked the passages to the south and west, and my arrival at Norquin, which had for object to finish the road for my cart, that I had brought with me loaded from Patagones, was, at the same time, an opportunity of gaining several days' refuge against the bad weather, and for making the plans, which I shall send you.

I said I was well pleased with the result of the few "trabajos" we have executed up to this, and I am certain that the important progress of the country will soon bear its fruit, under the efficacious protection of our actual President.

Whilst I am writing this letter, amidst all the commodities offered to me by the kindness of my friend, Col. Belisle, chief of the brigade here, the thermometer outside is threatening to go down below zero.

In the first place, the exploration on the Rio Colorado has been a satisfactory confirmation of my opinion with regard to the short distance between that river and the Rio Negro, precisely in long 7 deg. 30 min. from B. Aires, and it is to be near, that is to say, to be at, the entrance of the lower valley of the Rio Negro, which cannot participate in the advantages of the canal that crosses the Roca Valley. This valley ends abruptly in the "Angostura" of Chichinal, with a surface of 170 square leagues.

Where the other valley opens out to Chosl-e-Choel is precisely the place where a canal can be made, drawing its waters from those of the Rio Colorado, as being the point of approximation, as we have calculated. This canal, before entering the Valley of the Rio Negro, could irrigate also, in following a natural declivity, the land enclosed between the two rivers, and this land, facing the Atlantic, has a surface of 50 leagues on the coast. This fact will probably give rise to numerous settlements, with harbours splendidly situated between Bahia Blanca and Patagones, and, besides, there is a natural continuation for the railway up to the Rio Negro, this will give a great impetus to the already begun progress.

I have now to make some remarks, suggested by the Valley of Neuquen. The President, who gave me orders to do so, seems to offer his protection for the making known of the true importance of the place with regard to the extent and quality of the land effectively. A large river which, undoubtedly, will be navigatedlike the Rio Negro, a "generoso" link between this region and the Andes, is one of the principal topographical "rasgos" of the south that are especially destined to favour progress at present only begun. Moreover, near the Rio Negro there is a prolongation of a valley which has an area of no less than a hundred leagues of good watered land. This land, as I have already said, is covered with abundant pasturage. The red colour of the soil answers to the description I have read of Westphalia; the land of these "ensenalados," with the help of the "sons of the red soil," will prove a garden of Germany, embellished by the banks of the Rhine.

The Neuquen, and its continuation towards the ocean, the Rio Negro, are a great impetus that the south can offer to civilization with all its improvements, and to settlements of social activity.

In the meantime ships can come to these waters, which, after a little work, will certainly give access to the extent of land we have explored. There is a road for carts, which goes up to the Paso de Indios, where suddenly the road is seen enclosed between very high banks. The last telegraph station is here, and it is also the end of the road.

The continuation of this road up to the Andes would procure many advantsgess and much economy, and also great facility for military transport, as well as give a great impetus to commence, which is already begun between Chile and the Rio Negro, and Bahia Blanca, and vice versa. It is useless to describe the making of the road and the work done to make it level. This account I shall send you by next post. Sufficient it is to know that we arrived at Norquin quite safe, without even having lost a single screw off our cart. I should also say that if it were not for the pace we made on very even ground covered with rich pasturage, with an abundant supply of water, our journey would have been almost impossible, as our horses were terribly tired. The good pasturage and water always restore the animals' strength.

I now come to a subject which will probably interest Y.E. and my readers, On the same road, which has been for a long time fit for carts, &c., we discovered a mountain that contains veins of silver and lead, and already enthusiastic exclamations are beginning to be heard. This mountain is generally known under the name of Campana Mahuida, and it will certainly be the campana (bell) that will call together populations of many nationalities.

Campana Mahuida is precisely situated on the right bank of the Rio Negro, lat. 38 deg. 12 m., long. 12 deg. 26 m. West of Buenos Ayres, near the "Boca-mina," flows the Agrio; in front there is a magnificent valley of rich soil and abundant pasturage, and it will make a splendid settlement for those who will obey the call of the "Campana" that offers them fortunes. There are several other advantages here with which I am as much pleased as if they were my own interests. I refer to those advantages procured by the sudden impetus given to trade and commerce which have been produced in that part of the region of the Andes. There are 170 families that have settled down and are working in the Valley of Trocoman. People from Chile are hastening to cross the Cordillera before the ice sets in; and I am almost certain that they will cross these mountains without using powder, with the help of their pick-axes and spades only. The Indians, even the most rebellious that have emigrated to Chile, are taken with fever of coming to the 'Tierra generoso'; and they are the only Argentine *emigrants*, under the administration of General Roca, and it will be the only Government that will be celebrated in history without having a single man out of the country for political causes.

I hope to be able to give another description by the next post, and mean while I shake hands with you, my friend.

Olascoaga.

THE FAR SOUTH.

("A WARNING FOR *Roaming Correspondents* AND EDITORS.")

Were it not for this bombastic and arrogant termination of the occasional correspondent in your issue of January 9th. I would gladly, have preserved silence leaving it to the facts which he so audaciously invokes to settle the issue between us. Since however not content with attempting to flagellate me he has wantonly assailed you also, Mr. Editor, I feel that common justice compels me to say a few words.

In his commencement your O. C. speaks of my sketch as composed of many "slight lines, gray shades and dark shadows," some few lines lower he characterzes the same as "a black daub;" withen half a dozen more he talks of "the impressions so cleverly conjured and portrayed" which almost in the same breath melt into "a vague and gloomy cloud." What in the name of pity and common sense is the meaning of all these contradictions? And after all this the writer does not consider it superfluous to add "we are frequently perplexed how to describe ourselves, to one another or to others." Next, he presumes to accuse me of trickery because I spoke of the existing state of affairs, viz. Chubut as it is. Since I claim neither to be historian nor prophet, it had been jolly had I persumed to do otherwise.

With regard to the yield of wheat per acre your O. C. seeks to make immense capital out of a typographical error, corrected in my letter of November last, which he and his ironically smiling friends probably find it convenient to ignore. Still I would venture to ask two questions pertinent to this subject and that of consecutive crops. What is the average yield per acreage sowed? I do not say reaped, for a second visit to Chubut in February last convinced me that this is a vastey different thing also. What crops beyond wheat has it been the custom to to raise in Chubut? Here are a few of my experiences. Two partners sowed 69 acres of wheat in the upper valley, the part generally reputed most fertile and best watered; of this they hoped to reap 30 acres, average yield; owing to scarcity of water remaining 39 acres useles except as forage for horses. Another farmer, known as a good practical agriculturalist and owner of an exceptionully fine piece of land in the upper valley sowed 47 acres; expected to reap 20, estimated yield above average failure of 27 acres due to default of water. These are not solitary cases; on all hands I encountered complaints of the water supply which your O. C "reckons a great improvement on the ever recurring English downpour, or the miserable drizzle of a Scotch mist, or even the crisp, biting, sleighing weather of the upper United States," this latter by the way appears another "perplexity of description." I may be obtuse, but in crisp etc. weather I imagine one would hardly look for a source of moisture; perhaps it is a poetical mode of indicating the winter snows, of those regions, which however by no means form the principal irrigating elements of the said district.

During my recent stay in Chubut I purposely rode over the chief cereal lands. Some of the wheat appeared splendid, but it was the exception rather than the rule; judging from the quantity of dried up fields I should opine that a forth lean year was about to be added to its three antecedent bad harvests. The quantity of barley was insignificant, but the quality appeared good. I remember that during my previous visit some eight bags of barley seed arrived from Buenos Ayres, and the sowing of the same was regarded as a new departure; yet your O. C. glibly talks of wheat and barley in the same breath, as well as of potatoes, "fisty and mealy," giving your readers to infer that there is a regular rotation of crops, whereas such exists purely in his excited imagination, and I do not hesitate to say, that never in all Chubut has there been raised a sufficiency of these roots to supply the wants of the colonists for a single week. This I do know that one of the vessels which plies between Buenos Ayres and Chubut invariably takes a consignment of the said vegetable and that their sale always produces a handsome profit, rather strange in this promised land of "fisty and mealy"!

Again your O. C. talks grandiloquently of the port. Permit me to call your attention to a late official report on this subject. "The drawbacks of this port consist not in want of water and anchorage, which is always sufficient for the few small craft engaged in trade here, but in the irregularity of the bar-formation and the tortuosity, and narrowness of the entrance to the river which only permit a vessel to enter when wind and tide are contrary one to the other.

(To be continued)

EDITOR'S TABLE.

This is our Packet Edition for the French mail steamer Amazone, which will sail on Saturday next, the mails closing on that day at 1 p.m.

Our readers may soon expect to hear more about the lovely province of Mendoza than they ever heard before. Our chief editor left yesterday, with Mr. White, C.E., Head of the National Engineers' Department, Senators Civit and Zapata, Deputies Seru, E. Civit and Albarracin, Messrs Brian and Lacroze, engineers, and Mr. F. P. Moreno, to attend the opening of the Andine Railway extension to Mendoza. Mr. and Mrs. Parish will join the party at Rio Cuarto. They will reach Mendoza on Saturday morning at 10 a.m. The line will not be opened to the public till July, as there are no locomotives available.

The debut of the second tenor, Signor Figner, and the mezzo-soprano Madlle. Medea Mey, at the Colon on Tuesday night, in La Favorita, was a fair success. Both are excellent singers, and forced applause from a public which, we much regret to say, is always badly disposed towards the secondary luminaries of an opera company, while ready to toady and applaud the leading artistes. Madlle. Mey and Signor Figner may, therefore be well content with the result of their first appearance. The former is said to be the handsomest woman that has ever trod the boards of the Colon Theatre.

Mr. Cassels' "fixing" for the Electric Moon in the Plaza reared its tall head to the skies yesterday morning. The light will be equal to 40,000 candles, and it will be easy to read the smallest print ten squares off. The paving of the Plaza is going ahead marvellously, nevertheless, there will certainly be a hard squeeze to finish everything in time for next Sunday's show.

The Municipal Council are getting deeper into the mire of public disgust daily. On Tuesday they had no legal quorum, yet a few of then held a hole and corner meeting in a private room sent another letter, full of charges, to the Lord Mayor addressing him as "Sr. Intendente suspendido"!!!. This shows how little intention the Councillors have of doing the only right thing left them to do, viz, to resign "en masse." It was rumoured yesterday that three of them had resigned.

Number 7025 won the 20,000 pats prize in yesterday's Lottery in Montevideo.

Another manifesto from the Lord Mayor, refuting the second array of charges made against him by the Consejo Deliberante appears to-day.

Telegrams from Iquique report that Don Paulo Pacheco, brother-in-law of the Lord Mayor, committed suicide on the 16th inst. while on his way to Europe. This lamentable event throws some of the first families in this city into mourning.

We received yesterday from England a case full of our friend Mr. Robert Crawfurd's new book, "Across the Pampas and the Andes." Longmans & Co. are the publishers, and the book is beautifully printed and got up, with maps and several illustrations. We have it on sale at 2½ nats. Now that we are in railway communication with Mendoza, the interest of this book is enhanced.

The distinguished poet, Edmund Amicis, returned yesterday from his trip to the Interior. He is delighted with all he saw. The beauties of Tucuman gave him inspirations for a dozen poems; and the wheat fields of Santa Fe fairly astounded him. In all parts he met thousands of his countrymen, all doing well.

Mr. Jam y Mirat, the Spanish Wizard, announces a performance at the Goldoni Theatre on Saturday next. There are several things in the programme to make the spectators' hair stand on end.

The Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Mattera, arrived yesterday from the Interior.

The Rev. Dr. James Smith will preach at the Negrete Estancia (Mr. Shennan's) on Sunday next, at noon.

Dr. Holmberg gives a lecture tomorrow night on Mr. Ameghino's book *Filigenia*. There is sure to be a very large attendance as the subject is most interesting.

Owing to the indisposition of the President, the inauguration of the Graduate Schools in this city will not take place to-day, as had been arranged. In fact it is not now know when it will come off.

In answer to a note forwarded the Minister of Interior by the Agricultural Department relating to the rescinding of the contract of the land held in the Parque, 3 de Febrero by Don Francisco Boye, he has directed two arbitrators to be named (one by the Society and the other by the holder of the land) who will fix the indemnification, the matter to be referred to the Government in case of disagreement.

The Provincial Government will probably, buy some mares, for the 'Haras' at Las Catalinas, at the sale of Lord Falmouth's stud next July.

The Criminal Judge has rejected a motion to allow M. Lamothe out on bail.

(Continued on 4th page)

Mercantile Register

of

Andrew R. Terry

5—Bolivar—5

Plaza Victoria

United Telephone 153

Protests of Bills of Exchange, and Promissory notes. Agreements of Societies. Sales of Business etc.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

26 m8 xp

Guillermo A. Newland

Dentista Americano.

63—Florida—63

Esquina Piedad (altos)

A la distinguida Colonia Estrangera!

Tengo el honor de participar a Vd. que, la Sociedad de Dentistas Americanos que ha existido en Buenos Aires durante los ultimes once años, bajo el titulo de Newland Hermanos y dirigida por Don Guillermo A. Newland ha sido disuelta. El establecimiento continuara bajo la direccion del abajo firmade, quien ha introducido en el mejoras de importancia.

Espero que la distinguida clientela que me ha favorecido hasta ahora, continuara haciendolo, segura de ser servida con el mismo esmero que antes.

Aprovecho esta ocasion para repetirme de Vd. S. S. y A. S.

Guillermo A. Newland
Dentista Americano
63 Florida, (altos)

44 a7 m7

Mrs. Shoobridge

Anglo-Porteño Millinery Establishment

154—CUYO—154

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3 m1 30

Muggeridge & Lightoller

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Santa Catalina,
Azul, March 13th, 1884

Tomas Drysdale y Co.

Dear Sirs,

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After first using the "Golden Leaf," I found it such a perfect cure for Scab that I recommended it to several of my neighbours who have all proved it equally good.

Yours truly
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168 m15 xp

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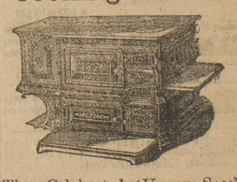

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ESTABLISHED MAY 1861

Published every morning a the offices of the undersigned, 154 Calle Piedad.

NOTICE.

Standard Office, Jannary 1, 1884.

Owing to the change in the currency, notice is given that the subscription to the *Standard* will be as follows:—

	Per Month.
Subscription Daily *Standard*, City	1.25 $m/n.
" " in the Camp	1.40
" " Foreign	1.75
" Weekly, City and Camp, in advance.....	80
" Single numbers Daily *Standard*.....	10
" Single numbers Weekly *Standard*.....	20
Yearly subscription, P. Edition..	5.05
" " to Daily (city)	15.00
" " (camp)	16.80
" " to Weekly.....	9.60

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Syllabus for the rest of this month

Wednesday May 21st

In the Society's Reading Room

Mr. W. H. Denstone will deliver a paper on

The Art of Reading and Speaking

The chair to be taken at 8.15 p.m. punctually

Wednesday, May 28th.

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of the season will be given in the rooms of the Club Concordia. Further particulars will be announced shortly.

BY ORDER.

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Der Vorstand bringt hiermit zur Kenntniss, dass im Vereinslocale drei von einem Mitgliedo angefertigte photographische Aufnahme des neuen Baues zur Ansicht ausliegen und dass dieselben auf Bestellung beim Oeconom Franz Wasmuth für den Preis von $2 m/n kauflich zu haben sind. Der Netto Ertrag der verkauften Photographien soll den Kassen des Hülfs- und Hospitalvereins zu gute kommen. z159 m19 27

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313—PERU—315

e 160 m20 j20

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170 m21 25

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The magnificent steamer

HANNOVER

CAPTAIN PH. BEEBOW
will sail on 25th of MAY for
MONTEVIDEO, BAHIA,
Antwerp and Bremen
DIRECT

All these Steamers take 1st and 3rd class passengers, carry Physicians and Stewardesses, supply Table Wine GRATIS, and receive cargo, parcels and specie subject to transshipment for

Hamburg

And ports of England, Holland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

The Company covers Insurance on Specie shipped in their Steamers.

For freight and passages and further particulars apply to—

K. von Emster,
AGENT
Maipu 101.

RES NON VERBA

Mensajerias Fluviales a Vapor

Gran rebaja de precios en los pasajes a Montevideo por los vapores

COSMOS
RIO DE LA PLATA
SILEX

Salidas—LUNES, MIERCOLES y SABADOS, a las 5½ p.m.

TARIFA

Camara, ida y vuelta.....	$ 7 m/n.
Camara, ida solamente....	4 "
Proa.....	2 "

Agencia, Reconquista 143-45.

CARRERA DEL PARANA
Hasta Santa Fe

Haciendo 3 viages directos semanales con los Vapores

Pingo y Villa del Salto

SALIDAS

Los Martes, Jueves y Sabados para San Pedro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario, Diamante, Parana y Santa Fé.

En combinacion con los Ferro Carriles Norte y Campana, el 1° sale de la Estacion Central a las 12 del dia, conduciendo los passageros al Canal de San Fernando en 40 minutos de donde partiran estos esplendidos vapores y el 2° de la misma Estacion a las 3½ de la tarde que alcanza a estos vapores en Campana.

Los boletos de tren y equipajes para los dos Ferro Carriles y la agencia los da gratis a los señores passageros.

La carga se recibe la vispera de la salida en la Estacion Retiro.

La Agencia se encarga del embarque y desembarque de carga, asi como despachos de Aduana.

Comuniacion con el Telefono Gower-Bell.
PEDRO RISSO,
Agente.
143—Reconquista—145
N.B.—Sale de Campana.

S. S. General Racedo

Captain EMILIO PIAGGIO
FOR
San Nicolas and Rosario
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
(Via Campana)

In connection with the train which leaves Central Station at 3.15 p.m.

REDUCED FARES—

	1st Class	2nd Class
San Nicolas.....	$ 6 m/n.	$ 3 m/n.
Rosario.....	$ 8 m/n.	$ 4 m/n.

Train-tickets and luggage gratis.

Through tickets issued, and parcels forwarded, to all the principal Railway Stations of the Interior.

All cargo received at the Campana Railway Goods shed, Retiro, the day previous to sailing.

For passages, cargo orders, and further particulars, apply to

DAVID BRUCE jun.
Agent
54—CANGALLO—56

70 j8 xp

Para Patagones

Con escala en

Bahia Blanca

El vapor Nacional

TORO

Saldra sin falta de la Boca del Riachuelo

Los dias 8 y 23 de cada mes

A las 2 p.m.

Admitiendo cargo, pasageros y encomiendas. Para mas informes ocurrir a la Agencia de

Nicolas Mihanoviche y Ca.
Calle 25 de Mayo 77.

En venta desde Hoy

FLORES DE SALON

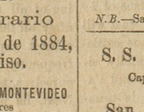
Cachepots Floreros y Musgo

Se acaba de recibir un inmenso surtido, a precios muy comodos.

38--Peru--38

A la Ciudad de Londres

z121 m15 24



NORTH AMERICAN DENTISTS

Geo. A. Kimball and Charles Small

HAVE MOVED
TO THE
167---CALLE FLORIDA---167
CORNER OF CUYO
Kimball & Small

Buenos Aires, February 1st, 1884.

42 f5 m5

"Castle" Line

Regular Steamers
FROM THE
Mediterranean
TO
Montevideo, Buenos Aires
AND THE
River Parana

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE

The following steamer will be dispatched—

S. S. "CASTLEFORD"
Captain Sibthorpe
FOR
ANTWERP
(Now loading in port) and will have quick despatch.

To be followed by the
S. S. "SULTANA"
Capt. Frost
(Actually loading in the River Parana) and will complete in this port.
FOR
ANTWERP

To be followed by the
S. S. "CASTLE EDEN"
Captain Gray

And other steamers of the same line.

For freight and other particulars, please apply to the Agent

A. SCHARFFENORTH
133 Calle San Martin.

101 a14 xp

"Houston" Line

Regular Steamers
FROM
LIVERPOOL
TO THE
Brazils and River Plate.

The following steamers will be dispatched:

S.S. "HERMES"
CAPTAIN TAYLOR.
(Now loading in the River Plate)
FOR
ANTWERP
Completing in this port

To be followed by the
S.S. "RANMOOR"
CAPT. ERNST.
AND THE
S.S. "INGRAM"
Capt. Thomas Leisk

For freight and other particulars apply to the Agent

A. SCHARFFENORTH
133 Calle San Martin.

e102 a15 xp

Walford Line

Regular Steamers
BETWEEN
ANTWERP
AND
Montevideo, Buenos Aires
AND
River Parana

The following steamers will be dispatched

S.S. "DANTE"
Capt. Mollard
(Now loading in the River Parana, and completing in this port)
FOR
ANTWERP

To be followed by the
S.S. "PETRARCH"
Capt. John.

For freight and other particulars apply to
Messrs. Portalis freres
Carbonnier & Co.
Agents
or to A. SCHARFFENORTH
Broker
136 Calle San Martin

103 a15 xp

NOTICE

The undersigned, as representative of the late Mrs. Luisa M. Geoghegan's children, begs to advise the public that, on account of his having to leave the partido, he has sold all the property belonging to the above lady to Mrs. Anne K. Murray, and deposited the amount belonging to each of the minors in the Provincial Bank.

If anyone has any claim to make, he may apply to Messrs. Enrique Pertierra & Co., within the term of 8 days.

Arrecifes, May 20th, 1884.

Thomas Brennan.

162 m20 24

British Hospital

A Special General Meeting of the Trustees and Subscribers will be held at No. 82 Calle Reconquista on Monday, the 2nd day of June proximo at 3 p.m., for the purpose of approving and ratifying the sale of the present Hospital property, and the purchase of the site for the new Hospital in the Calle Caseros.

BY ORDER

142 m17 j2

GUARDIAN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Capital £2,000,000

Agents in the River Plate

MOORE & TUDOR

95 Calle Maipu, Buenos Aires

Fire risks taken at moderate rates and losses promptly settled here, full and complete powers having been conferred on the agents.

NO MORE SCAB!

Estancieros! To free your flocks from

SCAB

And insure a PERMANENT CURE, use only

The Blagden Dip

Past experience has proved this preparation to be the

Most Effective Remedy

being easy of application, permanent in its results and perfectly harmless. In no single case have we found it fail to give the most complete satisfactions, and we can therefore

Guarantee it to be

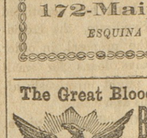
A PERFECT CURE

George & John C. Bell
AGENTS
295-Cangallo-295
215 e20 xp

172 - MAIPU - 172

JORGE B. NEWLAND
DENTISTA
(Antes Newland Hermanos)
172-Maipu-172
ESQUINA CUYO

The Great Blood Purifiers!

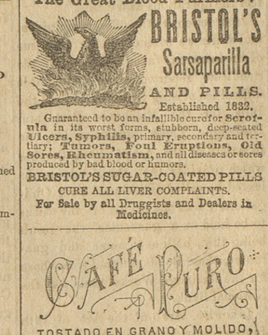


BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla AND PILLS.
Established 1832.

Guaranteed to be an infallible cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, stubborn, deep-seated Ulcers, Syphilis, primary, secondary and tertiary; Tumors, Foul Eruptions, Old Sores, Rheumatism, and all diseases or sores produced by bad blood or humors.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS CURE ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.



Puntos de Ventas por Menor.

Confiteria del "Pasage Argentino", Calle Cangallo 3, esq. Reconquista.
Confiteria del "Carnaval," Calle Belgrano 275, esq. Piedras.
Confiteria del "Buen Gusto," Calle Corrientes 244, esq. Esmeralda.
Confiteria del "San Miguel," Calle Piedad esq. Salpicha.
Confiteria del "Franco Argentina," Calle Rivadavia 1149, esq. Azcuenaga.
Confiteria y Pasteleria "La Argentina," Defensa 1 al 3 esq. Victoria.
Confiteria del "Colegio," Bolivar 50.
Almacen de la "Buena Medida," Chacabuco 139 al 143, esq. Moreno.
Sucursal de la misma, Calle Cangallo 185 al 189, esq. Maipu.
Almacen del "Centro," Chacabuco 158 al 166, esq. Moreno.
Almacen "Itaio Argentina," Calle Belgrano 557, esq. San Jose.
Almacen de la "Union," Calle Santa Fe 625, esq. Callao.
Almacen de la "Familia," Calle Uruguay y Arenales.
"Oleo Palmitina," Calle Cuyo 243.
Almacen "El Porteño," Defensa 638.
Almacen de "Domingo Besio," Calle Defensa 574, esq. Comercio.
Almacen de "La Joven Italia," Calle Belgrano 318 al 320, esq. Tacuari.
Confiteria del "Globo" en Flores, Rivadavia 164.

z115 m15 j15

Guillermo A. Newland

(Antes NEWLAND Hnos.)

CIRUJANO DENTISTA AMERICANO.

Calle Florida No. 63 (altos)

Esquina Piedad.

236 f23 xp

J. MOHR BELL & Co.

Buenos Aires

FAIRBANK'S

CELEBRATED

SCALES AND BALANCES.

Platform Scales with and without wheels.
Platform Scales Portable and closed.
Counter, House and Letter Scales.
Union Balances, Druggists Scales.

A complete assortment always in Stock.

AGENTS

293--Rivadavia--293

James T. Ramsay,
Wool and Produce Broker,
CONSIGNATARIO
DE FRUTOS DEL PAIS
151—ALSINA—151

David Methven (hijo)
Consignatario
De Frutos del Pais
151—ALSINA—151

!!CAUTION!!

The Public are requested to look closely at the label before buying, and see that it bears the name of the sole Agents

Finest Souchong Tea
MARK
"IN TE VIVO"
67 d6j9

ON 'CHANGE.

May 21st, 1884

Cedulas A	100⅞
Cedulas E	89⅝
Cedulas F	85⅝
National Bank Shares...	145½
Scrip.....	59½

The share market continues in a very weak mood, and the falling tendency of the stock is becoming daily more pronounced. Some opine that the heavy holders have let go and attribute the fall to this fact; others think that the fall is a feint to corner the market. The fact, meantime, stands that shares are falling and the dangerous operation of the moment is selling short. In the panic that followed the fall many thousands of shares were sold which must be now bought back, and it is conjectured, therefore, that the stock cannot fall much more unless the heavy holders flood the market with the stock. The state of affairs on 'Change at present is very brittle, and weakness is creeping into all stocks in spite of the great ease of the money market. Shares, Certificates and Cedulas all participate in the weakness that is depressing the market.

A few National Bank shares changed hands for cash at 145½. Over 2000 were sold for the end of the month; the market opened at 146, went up ½, fell to 145½, and closed weak at 146. About one thousand shares were sold for the end of next month, the market opened at 148½ and closed at 148. For the last two days the volume of the speculation has fallen off considerably, but there is room for considerable speculation and excitement between this and the end of the month.

Operations in Cedulas were very limited, and the utter demoralization of the market continues. Buyers and sellers are few, and utter apathy rules supreme. One thousand E were sold for Saturday at 89⅜; 1000 were sold for the end of the month at 89⅛. Thirty thousand F were sold for the 30th at 85⅝.

Twenty-eight shares of the Old Gas Company were sold for cash at 1500%. There were sellers to-day of Catalinas mole shares.

Some operations were reported to-day in exchange circles at the bank rates, but small amounts only.

Captain Driver of the steamer Zenobia was welcomed on 'Change to-day. His fine steamer leaves to-morrow with 15,000 frozen carcasses of mutton for London, and 1800 bales of wool for Dunkirk. The export of mutton progresses slowly; when the Colonia Drabble factory is completed we may expect more activity in this line. An attempt should be made to introduce this frozen meat into the Brazilian market.

Certificates of the National Bank were in demand this morning at 59½, but there were no sellers at this rate. There has been very little doing in the scrip this morning.

Mr W White, Chief of the Engineering Department, and party left to-day at 3.15 by train for Campana, where they take the steamer for Rosario, and thence straight in special train to Mendoza. The inauguration comes off on Sunday.

Circulars have been sent round announcing the formation of a company under the denomination of La Hormiga, a species of saving bank. The promoters are men well-known in the market. The Board is composed of Julian Balbin, President; Sixto J Quesada, Manager; Juan Carballido, Secretary; and the following members: G A Terry, D Gonsalez, O Dinet, E Fernandez, G Lazcoze, B Lastra, G Cañas, E Vedia y D G Donovan. With such names the company cannot fail to meet with success.

Mr Todd, the talented manager of the London and River Plate Bank, leaves for Europe on Saturday. It is needless to say that the whole market wishes him a most pleasant trip, and we all hope to see him back again at his post, which he so well fills, in a few months.

One of the members of the Camara Syndical has sent in a proposal to buy the property adjoining the new Bolsa building with a view to extend the new exchange. This proposal comes rather late in the day. Had the Camara Sindical foreseen the demolition of the Recova and the improvement of the Plaza Mayo there is no doubt that a fine Bolsa building and a more imposing façade would have been mooted than the building at present in construction.

At foot we publish the balance sheet of the National Bank for the month of April, the figures will be read with much interest as they shew at a glance the very rapid growth of the bank's operations. The following comparative figures may be interesting as they gauge the development of business effected in a single month:—

Circulation of bank's notes—
March... $m/n 19,546,261.11
April.... 21,157,178.99
Increase $m/n 1,616,917.79

Circulation of fractionary money—
March... $m/n 237,675.15
April.... 374,792.75
Increase $m/n 137,117.60

Bills to be counted—
Balance March... $m/n 19,295,545.41
Do April.... 20,866,115.98
Increase $m/n 1,570,570.57

Commissiones, interests—
Balance March... $m/n 969,561.21
Do April... 1,137,701.63
Increase $m/n 168,140.42

Advances in account current—
Balance March... $m/n 21,786,089.65
Do April.... 22,766,623.65
Increase $m/n 980,534.00

Cash—
Balance March... $m/n 6,427,542.15
Do April.... 8,102,882.23
Increase $m/n 1,675,340.08

Deposits—
Balance March... $m/n 14,010,344.33
Do April..... 15,383,853.34
Increase $m/n 1,273,509.01

These figures need no comment, the progres of the Bank surprises all.

The Louise H. has brought out thirty wooden houses one storey high; 16 two-storey, four hotels, 2 stables, 2 ochroches and a chalet all wood. These wooden houses are a great success. The wooden business has been most profitable this year.

A colleague publishes a most interesting letter from Dr. W. Pacheco, the President of the National Bank, to Dr. Juarez Celman, on the success of the Cordoba loan. The markets will regret to hear that Dr. Pacheco continues unwell.

The following were the sales at the ring during official hours:—

Cedulas—
For May 24th E 1,000 at 89⅛
For May 31st E 10,000 at 89⅝
For May 31st F 30,000 at 85⅝
Sales, 41,000

National Bank Shares—
For cash 10 at 145½
For May 31st 2,100 at 146-½-¼-146-145¾ to 146-¼-146
For June 30th 900 at 148¾-¼-¼-148
Sales, 3,010

Primitive Gas Shares—
For cash 28 at $1,500%

Mr D'Amicis, the Italian poet, has returned from the Santa Fe colonies so charmed with the prosperity and happiness of the Italian colonists, that he intends holding a conference on Italian colonization in the Argentine Republic. In no other country in the world does the Italian thrive and flourish as well as in this republic, and on all sides we see the evidence of their industry and of their prosperity.

Mr Pedro Gandulfo, so well-known in Bolsa circles, has bought a fine site in the fashionable Avenida Alvear, corner of Pilar, in front of Bemberg and Lima, and measuring 40x50 metres, for the round amount of 500,000 m/c. Property in this district is rising rapidly owing to the fashionable growth of the quarter.

The fine R.M.S. Tamar leaves this port in ballast for Santos where she has engaged a cargo of coffee for Havre. Several passengers who had intended leaving in her have postponed their departure, and will take the next Royal mail boat.

Property in La Plata is in steady demand and very many parties are now paying numerous visits to the new capital of the province to see the advance of the city. New men, with capital, are going fast into sides and chacras there, and they will no doubt make money as La Plata is going ahead like a "house on fire."

There was little done in the produce markets to-day; arrivals from the camp continue on a small scale, but the bulk of produce consists of grain.

The freight market rules very dull. In Brazil the freight market is improving and steamers are now being sent in ballast to Brazilian ports. The tonnage in our ports is excessive. The Zenobia leaves to-morrow with 1800 bales for Bunkirk.

Discount were freely done to-day at 6½ o/o, and Government bills at 7 o/o.

The market ruled somewhat firmer during afterhours; about one thousand shares were sold for the end of the month. The market closed firm at 146, buyers for the end of the month. The Cedula market was at a complete stand-still; one party offered to sell half a million Serie E at 89⅛, but no buyers. Nothing reported in the scrip.

To-morrow being a feastday, there will be no Bolsa.

From the Plaza Once de Setiembre we have the following:—

144 waggons arrived with produce.

The arrivals were:—
4,800 @ of wool
2,514 bags of wheat
4,900 bags of maize
275 bales of hay

and much other produce.

Prices of produce in general continue flat.

The sales were:—
Wool—
150 good and borrega, 74, 65, Chillado
Cow Hides—
238 camp at 151, 148, 146, 140
Hair—50 @ good at 152, 150
Tallow—15 bordalesas at 40
Sheepskins—
Matadero at 19 rls. lb
Station, per doz. at 20-14, 12-9 rls.
Total, 1,020 doz.
Corderitos, 460 doz. good at $15, 12
Wheat—Per fan. candeal, $25, 75
Wheat—Per fan. Costa, 92, 85
Wheat—Per fan. from Salado, 78
Total, 500 fanegas.
Maize—Per fan. morocho in grain, 46, 45, 44 and 40
Maize—Per fan. yellow in grain, 47
Total, 1,240 fanegas.
Turnip—1,000 @ at 17
Flour—350 bags at 23½, 17½, 17
Hay—50 bales at 600, 550 per ton.

At the Plaza Constitucion the following business done:—

69 waggons with produce arrived.

The arrivals were:—
2,800 @ of wool
and other produce.

And at Barracas—
22 doz. sheepskins
970 bags wheat
15,000 kilos of stones
and other produce.

No variation in prices of produce in general.

The sales were:—
Wool—
1,200 @ sup., 87, Arias
2,000 @ good and regular, reserved, G & Bilbao
1,700 good, 80, 78, Lanus
1,800 @ good and borrega, 80, 68, Chapar
1,271 good, 86, Cramer
700 borrega, 68, Bradley & H
300 do, 40, Beazley
300 @ borrega, 75, ChiNado
Total, 8,771 arrobes.
Sheepskins—
Per doz. camp sup., good, corderos and descechos, 25, 23, 22, 17, 15 rls. lb
Station, 20-12, 9, 8 rls. lb
Total, 910 doz.
Cow Hides—
450 camp, good, 158, 156, 155
Hair—60 @ at 103
Corderitos, 615 doz. at 22, 17, 16½
Nutria—100 lb at 5½
Station, 20-12 bordalesas at 43
Tallow—300 @ at 39

The Courts allowed Mr. Moog, the talented German architect, 2,000 m/n fee for appraising the Colon theatre. Mr. Moog is one of our most distinguished city architects and well earned his fee.

The new diligence line from Bahia Blanca to Patagones begins to run on June 1st; this will be the first diligence ever started on this route and shows how things are advancing down there. The diligence is but the precursor of the railway, and before many years are over we shall be able to go by train from B. Aires to Patagones, Viedma and the Rio Negro. It will indeed be the opening

PACKET EDITION
PER
R.M.S. "AMAZONE,"
THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

The departure of Mr. Alfred Lumb, Argentine Consul-general in London, may be accepted as a favourable opportunity for Dr. Ingeyen, Minister of the Interior, to remind President Roca and Congress of how little the National Government has done to secure British immigration into the Plate. It is now more than three years since Sr. del Viso, Minister of Interior, promised to name a British Immigration Board in this city, to establish agencies in Europe, and to offer special inducements to the right class of settlers. We have every reason to believe that all these promises would be fulfilled in the letter and spirit, were Mr. Lumb who honorably undertook to create a sensation with his return to England. Unfortunately, however, he has returned without having seen a single Minister, or received any official communication on the subject of immigration. He has been obliged to content himself with interviewing the Under-Secretary of the Interior, Sr. Bunge, and the Director of Immigration, Sr. Bosch, who have both been in office for many months, and who have had ample time to consider the question. Mr. Lumb has left Buenos Ayres, and the Argentine Government is as far as ever from having taken any steps to carry out the promises made to Mr. Alfred Lumb, when he was here as the delegate of the British Government. Mr. Lumb's mission was a failure, and the Argentine Government is entirely responsible for the result. Mr. Lumb has done his duty, and has returned to England to report to his Government that the Argentine Government has no intention of carrying out the promises made to Mr. Alfred Lumb. Mr. Lumb's report will be published in due course, and will be read with interest by all those who are concerned in the future of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Lumb has returned to England, and the Argentine Government has not even taken the trouble to ask him why he has left the country without having had an interview with the Ministers. Mr. Lumb's report will be published in due course, and will be read with interest by all those who are concerned in the future of the Argentine Republic. Mr. Lumb has returned to England, and the Argentine Government has not even taken the trouble to ask him why he has left the country without having had an interview with the Ministers. Mr. Lumb's report will be published in due course, and will be read with interest by all those who are concerned in the future of the Argentine Republic.

SANTA FE ESTANCIAS.

The province of Santa Fe is advancing in the estimation the *Port paesse* with many reasons. We guarantee to those families who want to know of the land, passengers, etc., we guarantee to those families who want to know of the land, passengers, etc., we guarantee to those families who want to know of the land, passengers, etc., we

EDITOR'S TABLE

(Continued from 1st page)

"Anacarsis" in the *Diario* is quite right in condemning the snobs, male and female, who are now introducing in the Colon Theatre the idiotic fashonable theory that it is "the correct thing" to go to balls, concerts etc. when they are half over. It is an insufferable nuisance to have one's enjoyment of a musical masterpiece destroyed by ill-bred people entering, and making a noise in the middle of a song or scene. If this vulgarity be persisted in, then Ferrari should have the doors closed during each act, and this would speedily effect a cure. Talking while the music is going on is another thing very common here. In Europe it would not be tolerated, even if attempted. Anacarsis deserves public thanks for ventilating this subject.

The fine imposed on Messrs Corti Riva & Cia., for smuggling timber has been taken off by ty the Finance Minister, as he considered their explanation satisfactory. The affair arose through a cargo of wood being unloaded in the Riachuelo through ignorance on the part of one of the clerks. Dr Plaza has acted most properly in the matter.

The Senators of the nation held no sitting on Tuesday, on account of Senators Bayo's death. For next sitting there is nothing of importance on the list.

The National Government has ordered a line of telegraph to be laid from the port at Bahia Blanca to Monte Hermoso. This will be of great use to mariners.

The Chief of Police has sent a note to the Public Health Department informing the Commission that an apothecary at the corner of Salta and Moreno refused medicine to a vigilante who had become suddenly sick whilst on night duty. Such conduct is positvely inhuman.

A woman named Maniari hanged herself in Calle Brazil on Monday night. The cause was disappointed love, although the woman was old enough to have had better sense.

A Michigan man who lost both legs in a saw-mill, now sits around and tells about the terrible battles of the late war. That's the sawed-off man he is.

The fellow who was stabbed by his betrayed fiancee the other day is getting better, while his victim is in jail. Dr. Louis Varela will defend her, and she could not have a better advocate.

THE BOCA RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the *Standard*

Dear Sir,

I noticed in a recent Edition of your valuable paper an answer to a letter of mine, inserted in your columns, days previous, and referring to the Boca and Ensenada Railway.

The delay in the starting of a train of half-an-hour would have just the same prejudicial effect as regards the cooking of your dinner as if *that* train started an hour late, Not being a monthly ticket-holder, and as there are other means of locomotion, you see I am *not* entirely dependent on the iron-horse. My reasons for taking the train are, that as 'time is money,' I look for that means of locomotion which combines comfort with celerity. I go to the Central Station—The ticket-office is most invitingly open. Perhaps I may have the good-luck to reach my "Dulce Domum" at something like a reasonable hour, just for once! I take a ticket and patiently await my fate.

Gods of War! I have been again deceived, and have to wait a good half-hour after the appointed time for starting. The up-train finally arrives. All is confusion! The engine hooks on to the hinder part of that *most* parliamentary train which has just arrived, and we clamber up the side of what was once a first-class coach on the Northern Line. We grope about in the darkness, and finally find ourselves seated! The guard makes his appearance, and replenishes the doused glim! A passenger wishes to alight at Casa Amarilla! The window is opened! The light immediately disappears, and we are once more amongst the *shades*. There is no other remedy in this most wonderful coach than to keep out every particle of draught.

Chimneys, or no chimneys to lamps! How about summer? The inconveniences of a hermetically-sealed coach will then be *too* awful for us poor mortals! We perspire at the very thought!

Your humble servant "Herodotus," is not the only one who has been complaining of late, of the erratic movement of the trains. Passengers for outside are following close on my footsteps! For instance! It invariably happens that the Mixed Plata and Ensenada train, leaving Central at 6.20 a.m., and timed to arrive at General Brown Junction at 6.37 a.m., is generally detained at latter station till 6.55 a.m., and even 7.0 a.m. How is this to be accounted for? The problem is easily solved! The up-train from Quilmes is timed to arrive at General Brown at 6.37 a.m. in time to cross the down Plata and Ensenada train. In case there is shunting to be done at intermediate stations, the Quilmes train has to do it all. In case the guard refuses, on plea of want of time, he is immediately reported! As the distance between Quilmes and General Brown is insignificant, lost time cannot be easily made up.

Passengers weary of this kind of thing; once in a way, it is passable, but to be brought to a lengthened stand still almost every day, opposite that *most* picturesque zinc 'galpon' at General Brown Station, grows somewhat monotonous.

Cut down the time-table! Improve the accommodation! and *then* there will be an end to complaints, as trains will leave at appointed hours, and passengers be fairly dealt with. Let dear, dirty Boca not be despised! Although we are the 'great unwashed,' do not trample us down! Remember we help somewhat to keep the line going! I imagine the Boca extension is not losing money. I may be wrong, but I think not.

Thanking you for your kind attention.

Believe me

Yours truly

Herodotus.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.

English society in the Plate has at last taken the lead, and on Tuesday night the season was opened by the English Bachelors' Ball of Buenos Ayres, which, we freely admit, has surpassed any public or private ball of the kind ever given in this city. Everything seemed to favour the bachelors. The theatre was not only simply splendid, due to the profuseness of its decorations, but it was fashionably and conveniently situated. The white carpeting was a felicitous innovation. The lights were not too glaring or too brilliant. The band was not noisy, and the increased convenience of the first and second tier of boxes for those who did not dance, perfected the pleasure of a scene unrivalled in this city. The committee, composed of a perfect phalanx of young bachelors, were ceaseless in their attention.

The ladies' dressing-room was arranged with all the gorgeous luxury of the famed boudoirs of Versailles, whilst the banquet-hall on high, resplendent with gold, silver and Sevres service, would have done credit even to Marlborough House. Every quinta in B. Aires must have been stripped of its flowers to perfect such decorations. Bouquets, that even dazzled fair friends from London, were placed here, there and everywhere, and conveniently removed from the supper-room was the gentlemen's smoking gallery, which, we were pleased to note, was not much frequented.

Since it is impossible to give a complete list of the guests, we shall eliminate all names.

President Roca and Madame Roca, who were expected to attend, were unable, owing to their having a dinner party at their own house, but H.E. the Minister of War, with his family, and many other distinguished Argentine families, graced the scene.

The Corps Diplomatique mustered so strong that, we believe, all the Foreign Ministers, with their Secretaries, were present. There were present ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the Argentine compass. From Montevideo, Rosario, Cordova, and, we believe, some few friends from Paraguay, as we overheard a rather interesting conversation in the smoking-room, between Lord Frederick Hamilton and a gentleman from a Paraguayan town, about the charming girls of Villa Rica and Asuncion. We may well say that the whole Anglo-Argentine world responded to the invitation of the bachelors, who, poor fellows, merit the very highest tribute of esteem for their brilliant and successful efforts.

At midnight the scene from the boxes was bewitchingly fascinating — fully 500 couples, all moving gracefully to the accents of the music. It seemed as if the whole theatre itself moved. The splendour of the dresses, the lovely charms of the ladies, the precision of the dancers and the bright, happy beaming eyes, as they sparkled in the maze, presented a life-picture never, perhaps, before seen in Buenos Aires, and which, in the words of a fascinating London lady on a visit to the Plate, could with difficulty be surpassed in even the world's capital. Girls as fair as sea flowers, and as dark as Cleopatras, graced every corner of the theatre, and they were not overdressed.

Dancing, as a matter of course, held fresh till daylight, although about three a.m., many of the older portion of the guests retired, and the first tram-ways were making for the suburbs as the curtain dropped on the gay and festive scene.

On behalf of the ladies, we thank every bachelor in the Plate. The ball, it is admitted by all, surpassed the Princes' ball and all previous bachelors' balls in Buenos Aires, and the ladies will be glad to hear that the Argentine bachelors intend shortly to follow in the footsteps of their Anglo colleagues and to give a grand Baile de Solteros before the winter is over.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT WORKS.

Our colleague the *Sud America* has startled the public by a schedule of the total cost of these works, which indeed fairly takes our breath away. We give the table hereunder, since we consider it well to ventilate a subject which touches all our pockets; yet we consider that many of the figures are exaggerated, and the charges for interest and compound interest swell to such an amount that we doubt if the City will be able to pay for them. Our colleague thinks the works will not be finished before 1888; and the following in his truly alarming estimate:

	$fts.	$fts.
Ley 24 Diciembre 67 Interes 6 o/o 20 años	265,347 246,166	451,763
Ley 29 Setiemb 1870 Interes 18 años....	982,000 1,000,600	2,002,600
Emprestito de 1873 Interes en 15 años..	10,000,000 9,000,000	19,000,000
Ley 4 Setiemb. 1876 Interes en 12 años..	1,400,000 1,008,000	2,408,000
Ley 3 de Octub. 1878 Interes en 10 años..	200,000 120,000	320,000
Ley Octubre 1879.. Interes en 9 años....	320,000 172,800	492,800
Banco de la Provincia Octubre 1879..... Interes en 9 años..	400,000 216,000	616,000
Emprestito de 1883.. Interes en 5 años..	8,000,000 2,100,000	10,400,000
Emprestito 1848 (30-000,000)..... Interes en 4 años..	2,000,000 480,000	2,480,000
		35,211,163
Menor producido de las obras hasta la fecha		1,984,687
Sumas aun necesarias segun presupuestos para la completa terminacion de las obras siguientes:—		
Distritos de Boca y Barracas	550,000	
Nuevo deposito distribuidor	2,000,000	
Techos de filtros.....	550,000	
Cloacas domiciliarias	4,500,000	
Direccion tecnica....	882,700	
	$ 8,492,700	8,492,700
Menos el producido de las obras en los 4 años que restan de construccion.....		44,719,176 2,000,000
		$ 42,719,176

Mr. Nystromer C.E. manager of these vast works, reports the following as accomplished during April:—

The total amount spent on the works is $812,655-44 nats.

The heavy rains caused much delay, and 755 lineal yards less of brick drains were made than in March: 1448 yards more of "caños de barro," were laid than in March, thus making the total laid in April 663 lineal yards more than in March. Eighty one squares of both kinds of work have been traced but not yet commenced.

Inspection has proved that the work done was not much injured by the rain.

In the second Section 5493 cubic yards of excavation have been done; and 4200 yards on the other side of the Pumping station.

The perforation of the tunnel near Puente Chico is being pushed on more quickly.

Messrs Toledo and Marini are about to begin the Siphon under the Riachuelo. The works on the Pumping Station are going on well, in spite of the great inconvenience caused by the floods. The Riachuelo rose 47-64 feet. over the level adopted for the works, on 30th April, and 52-74 feet on the following day.

Third Section—A chain pump and motor are being put up in one of the "pozos", and additional pumps in others. "Pozo" 13½ is finished, and the "tunnel de toma" has been commenced here. Filter B is almost finished. In Filter A two thirds of the roof over the reservoir are finished. The rain disturbed this filter somewhat; but all the cracks have been mended.

Nothing done in Filter C, except laying down 133 yards of filtering stuff.

This filter will require 2½ years to finish. Four months work has been done on it, yet only 724 cubic yards, out of 5,700, have been laid.

The bad weather also retarded the laying of Water Pipes. During April 15,680 lineal yards of pipes, chiefly of small diameter were laid, representing a total weight of 750 tons. The streets in which pipes have been laid are Rivadavia, Salta, Chavango, Zeballos, Independencia, San Juan, Sarandi, Ayacucho, and Santa Fe. The New Gas Company caused some delay by refusing to remove one of their ten-inch pipes, but after some discussion they removed it on the 4th of this month.

As the winter is now approaching, the works are now carried on from outside towards the centre.

The Brick Factory turned out during April 736,000 bricks, of which 706,846 were baked.

From January 1st to 30th April the Factory turned out 3,351,360 bricks, 2,609,655 of them baked.

The number of bricks used on the works in April was 481,062, and since January 2,083,900, of which 374,245 were taken from the stock the Committee has in store.

The value of the work done by the contractors up to 30th April is $839,743, of which $145,182 was done in April.

The value of the materials handed by the Committee to the contractor up to April 30th is $316,266, $33,072 of this being for December.

The net amount received by the contractor up to April 30th is $5,257,457, of which $112,110 was for April. The guarantee deposit in the Nat. Bank is $52,346, (up to 30th April).

ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

May 16th.

Mr. Peake has taken the wind out of the sails of all his competitors for the new lines of tramways. The old company were left in the lurch and will have to remain with what they have now, and which they work so badly. It was time for a new company to come and bring competition to bear on the slow old fogies. Mr. Peake's concession embraces a line of upwards of fifty cuadras, and the rails will be carried well out to the suburbs, which will be a great boon to workmen who cannot afford to live in the centre of the town on account of the excessively high rents. I understand that the gauge is optional with the 'concessionaires,' who have not yet decided on the one to adopt. On this subject I have a strong opinion formed after seeing the admirable working of the Tucuman line of tramway; the rails are channelled and level with the street pavement, and the gauge is only one metre wide. The carriages are light, made in the United States, but seat as many passengers as the heavy ones of Buenos Aires and Rosario; of course, they will not bear the same amount of crowding, which in my opinion is a great advantage, as no tram carriage should be allowed to carry more passengers than there are seats for. I travelled about on the Tucuman tramway a good deal while I was in that city, and was very much pleased with the smooth movement, the regularity, and the care with which the horses started the cars and kept them in motion. It struck me that nothing was so well fitted for ourarro nw streets as the metre gauge, the rails level with the pavement, with light cars, seating twenty-eight people, with no standing up room. In Buenos Aires and Rosario there are continual complaints of the cars running off the track, and they are so heavy that sometimes great delays are the consequence, much swearing on the part of the passengers, (the male part of course), and much foul-mouthed language on the part of conductors and drivers. During the whole time I was in Tucuman I did not witness a single case of a car running off the track, while the regularity with which they run on the little line of 30 cuadras struck me as something marvellous.

The shipment of wheat still goes on on a large scale; it will be interesting when the season is over to get the statistics of the wheat and linseed shipped direct from the ports of this province, in steamers and sailing vessels. The shipping ports are Rosario, San Lorenzo, Coronda, Santo Tomè and Santa Fé. From Rosario all the grain brougbt in by the Central Argentine and Mr. Casado's railway, is shipped. From San Lorenzo the grain from the centre of the province and the large and prosperous colony of Jesus Maria, which alone produces more wheat than all the province did ten years ago.

The northern colonies have to put up with the bad ports of Santo Tomé and Santa Fè, and consequently work under greater difficulty. Some of them, lying far out, have not sold their wheat; as the low prices will not pay for the expenses of transportation. Fortunately, the Parana has been high during the season, allowing large vessels to load at Santo Tomè. One ship of 800 tons was despatched fully loaded from that port, which is usually inaccessible to vessels of over 300 tons.

The railway of Mr. Gonzalez will be a great boon to the Santa Fè colonies; but the great Central Railway, starting from Cañada de Gomez, and running through the throng of northern colonies and bringing their wheat to the port of Rosario, is the great enterprize of the future. That railway will be the great climax to insure the name of Chicago to Rosario.

Our indefatigable friend, Captain Ferguson, has secured a nice slice of the freight harvest for his steamers of the Lamport and Holt line. They all take a big pile of bags. The Mytilene loaded 12,107 bags, say 900 tons of wheat at the wharf of the Elevator, in eight days. At Mr. Hall's splendid barranca the 900 tons could have been put on board in three days. Just think of that, you unfortunate barranca men of B. Aires. Mr. Hall will load a vessel about in the same time that a lighter takes to reach the Outer Roads!

We have just lost one of the first foreigners that made Rosario a home, many many years ago, when wild ducks were to be shot in the swampy places within a square of the principal plaza. There are few men so well known in the Argentine Republic as Mr. Joaquin Fillol, although he has not been brought much into contact with the rising generation of the present. For many years he represented his native country, as Consul for Spain, in Rosario. In those olden times that, only thirty years ago, appear to us now to have belonged to the Middle Ages, the communications between the provinces were so difficult and tedious that when a man arrived from San Juan, Catamarca or Tucuman, at Rosario, all the town turned out to look at him, as if he were a being from another world. The few provincials from the interior invariably made their wills and attended a special mass before starting for Rosario and Buenos Aires. There is no exaggeration in this. The voyage was taken in the company of *tropas* of bullock carts; no individual travellers dared to travel alone in the interior provinces in those days. The voyage from Tucuman to Salta or Rosario took from two to three months to act complish; thus when a merchant let one of these places to proceed to B. Aires to purchase his stock, he took farewell of his family for ten or twelve months.

When General Urquiza became President, it is well known that he fostered many enterprizes in the country. Mr. Fillol, in connection with a Mr. Rossignol, got a concession in favour of lines of diligences between Rosario and several towns of the interior. Mr. Timothy Godillo was despatched to the United States to purchase the rolling stock and harness, and, with admirable energy and constancy, Messrs. Fillol and Rossignol organized post-houses, supplied with horses and mules, and people could travel comfortably to Cordova in six days, to Mendoza and San Juan in fifteen, and Tucuman and Catamarca in twenty. During this time Mr. Fillol was continually travelling in the interior, struggling against the difficulties that were continually springing up, and, from his jovial character, he became, and always continued to be very popular. The principal difficulty was the organization of post-houses in the desolate, uninhabited regions through which the coaches had to travel. The National and Provincial Governments made donations of one square league of land round each post-house to the man who would consent to keep it, and the Diligence Company paid him so much per horse per league. In some places the post-house-keepers were killed by the Indians and their families carried off. Altogether their lives were not very agreeable. At Tortugas, I believe, there is part of one of these square leagues that I have spoken of, within the Central Argentine Railway concession, and has never yet been appropriated. This *en passant*. The diligences, of course, were obliged to carry with them everything necessary to repair disaster, aud a small arsenal of arms to protect passengers against Indians. The men who organized these first lines of diligences deserve to have their names recorded as public benefactors.

Mr. Fillol died suddenly as he was walking in the streets. He had been suffering from a cold for some weeks, but attended to his daily occupations.

W. P.

CONGRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW.

The House of Deputies met at 2.10 p.m. on Monday, and, after some routine business, took up the Bill for reforming the Municipal Law, by suspending the action of Art. 56 which gives the Municipal Council the power of suspending and trying the Lord Mayor.

Deputy Dr Seru (the informing member of the Constitutional Committee) rose and gave a brief resumen of the state of things in the Municipality that had made this Bill necessary, as, if such proceedings were tolerated, all civic authority would come to an end.

Deputy Calvo said that he had hoped for quite a different Bill from the Committee, and that the speech he had just listened to would serve as well for an attack on the Bill as to defend it, being a hodge-podge of contradictions; he founded his opposition to the Bill on the Constitutional dogma that no man can be tried by any but the ordinary tribunals, his natural judges. The honourable Deputy then presented an amended Bill, by which the Lord Mayor, if accused, would be tried by the National Senate.

Deputy Dr. Villamayor said he opposed the Committee's Bill and that of his honourable colleague also, as the day on which Congress should assume the power proposed to be conferred on it by his colleague would see the dawn of parliamentary absolutism. He moved that their report be returned to the Committee for reconsideration.

Deputy Seru said the Committee had in view to allay public anxiety by putting an end to the affair at once.

The Minister of the Interior said that the Article it was proposed to rescind was, in itself, a monstrous anomaly, and if the Municipal Council were allowed to put their own interpretation on it, and to apply same at their will and pleasure, things would get still worse.

Deputy Davila opposed any delay in dealing with the matter.

The motion was then put and thrown out.

Deputy Leguizamon said he had at first determined to oppose the Bill with his vote only, but had changed his mind and decided to raise his voice against it, although it was supported by the majority of the newspapers and by the Government itself. He declared the Bill to be unconstitutional in every shape and form, and that it could never be legally enforced. In its basis, its aims, its transitory effects and the dangers it involved, it was alike to be condemned. If Art. 56 were suspended, then we would have the spectacle of the law itself declaring that a public functionary was omnipotent.

The Minister of the Interior said that the honourable member's very eloquent line of argument was not founded on justice, and events had proved that the action of the Government was right. He could by no means agree with the honourable member as to the unconstitutionality of the Bill; what was unconstitutional was the Article the House was asked to rescind.

Deputy Leguizamon said it was a novelty to hear the Minister condemn as unconstitutional a law he had himself helped to enact.

Deputies Villamayor and Demaria opposed the Bill.

The House then divided: Ayes 47; Noes 12.

The Bill has only one Article, as follows:—

Art. 1—Until the complementary provisions necessary for the trial of the Intendent be added to it, Art. 56 of the Organic Municipal Law is hereby suspended in its action, without prejudice to the Intendents's responsibility for bad conduct or grave negligence on his part under this new law.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

May 9th to 20th, 1884

One of the best signs of the industrial progress of the country is the rapid renting of outside lands for cattle and sheep estancias. A Basque, who has just arrived from the Carhué camps, informs us that it is incredible how the camps out there are being settled on the average rent paid is 20,000 $ per league, and the chief tenants are parties from Ajo, Tuyu, Tres Arroyos, &c., who have cattle and sheep of their own, and who are pushing out to get more land and at cheap rates. In the North camps also there is much doing in the renting of lands in Lincoln, Media Luna, Loreto and Venado Tuerto; the rents paid are 15,000 $ per league for unfenced and 20 to 22,000 and 25,000 $ per league for fenced land. We know of several transactions at these rates; the tenants will move their stocks on this winter before the calving season sets in. Land that will support sheep such as the Loreto and Venado Tuerto camps are all being settled on, and we hear of some land in Loreto rented unfenced at 1,200 Bolivianos per league. Cattle do wonderfully well on these new camps, and the only check to this business is the trouble and expense and hardship attending the first settling, but we know of parties who have rented a large tract of land in one of the Northern districts and who is now subletting the land in ½ league lots at nearly double the rent he pays to the owner of the land for the whole estancia, which comprises several square leagues of land.

The Governor of the Province of Cordoba has appended his signature to a contract for the negotiation of a $3,000,000 loan with a Syndicate of Paris bankers. The light of day has not penetrated into the details of this negotiation, but the official organ of the Government gives the public the consoling news that the loan has been negotiated on terms highly advantageous to Cordoba; this may mean much or little. The present debt of Cordoba amounts to $800,000. The revenue of the Cordoba Government for 1883 amounted to $850,000; the budget of the year shewed a deficit; these are facts. It now remains to be seen if the actual debt of $800,000 will be wiped out with the proceeds of the new loan; the Government promises to do this and spend the balance in a railway to Calera and in telegraph lines. If the money is well employed the loan will be no burden on the Cordoba Treasury, but these provincial loans at best affect the credit of the Nation, and Congress should legislate in this all-important question. Now we have Entre Rios, B. Aires, Santa Fé and Cordoba loans! There are still ten Provinces more—aspirants to loans in Europe in the course of time.

Mr. Alfred Lumb, Argentine Consul-General in London, leaves on Thursday in the Mondego for England. We must compliment him on his great activity during his short stay amongst us. He has been in and out and around everywhere, and has seen with his keen eyes the great movement that is going on in every department. The Republic has no better or more efficicient representative in Europe than Mr. Lumb, who has a wide and influential circle in London, and who is most indefatigable in his efforts to push ahead the country abroad and spread useful information about it. Parties in England who have not received Latzina's pamphlet through the post will please apply to Mr. Lumb in London for same, as he has many copies on hand. We wish our Consul-General a pleasant trip, and hope to see him soon again in the Plate.

The new Cordova loan is the talk of the market and we much compliment Don Bernardino Acosta the broker who negotiated it. We learn that the price arranged is between 85 and 90 but the exact figure is most reserved. It is worthy of note that whilst Bolivia cannot raise one million the Province of Cordova can raise 3 millions. The objects of the loan are to redeem the floating debt, some 800,000 to make a railway of 56 kilometres, to construct irrigation works costing about 700,000 pats, to make a telegraph line, cost about 220,000. It is now some 14 years since a Cordova loan was negotiated by Don J. A. Fernandez as broker, and the house of Messrs Bemberg & Co. but the loan fell through and until now no move made in the business. This loan now may be marked as the first ever made by Cordova, and we congratulate the province on the business. The new loan is done through the house of Mallmann & Co.

Freights have fallen to such an extent that telegrams have been forwarded by the owners at home not to accept any cargo at the present low rates. This has been an exceptional season steam tonnage here must have doubled since the year 1882, and the large number of vessels coming and going is simply staggering. With regard to exports, the production of the country has been very large and much in excess of last season, and but for the incredible increase in tonnage, freights would have held their own up to the busy months towards the end of the year. The wonder is whence all the produce comes to fill the steamers in port. It seems incredible, but it is reported in the market that bales are now being shipped to Dunkirk at 9 francs; the freight from the barraca to the steamer in the outer roads is 7 francs. This is a melancholy look-out for shipbrokers, but orders have come out to send steamers away in ballast rather than take produce at these unprecedented low rates.

The arrivals of wool in the Plaza Constitucion have been pretty large this week and transactions have been important. The closing prices of the week shew a fall of 5 $ per @, as compared with last Saturday's quotations. Some large transactions were effected in deposit at prices that shew a steady drop. The great weakness of the market is occasioned by the departure of the French buyers; competition has fallen off and the general state of affairs is dull. Thousands of arrobas have been sold in deposit this week at prices ranging from 63-35 $ per @. Even these wools were sent to deposit as sellers refused to accept prices ranging from 38 $. The season has been a very favorable indeed to those who stored their wools, and farmers should learn a lesson from the experience of the season. It is far better policy to sell the wool as soon as it gets into the market, thus avoiding delays, expenses, loss of interest, &c. In nine cases out of ten, as confirmed by experience, the farmer gains by the immediate sale of his produce on arrival in the market.

Messrs. Bemberg, Heimendahl & Co. have forwarded to the Provincial Government a vast project to extend the Western Railway, for account of the Government, from Saladillo to Bahia Blanca, from 9 de Julio to Trenquelanquen, from Junin to Italo, from Italo to Bahia Blanca and from Saladillo to Ferrari. The Government to emit bonds, with mortgage on the lines being built, bearing 6 o/o interest and 1 o/o amortization; these to be taken up by a foreign Syndicate at 90 o/o. The Syndicate to issue these bonds according to the advance of the works, and any quotation of the bonds over 92½ to be divided between them and the Government. On the other hand, should the quotation of the Ensenada loan fall under 60 o/o at the period of issue of these new bonds, a corresponding reduction to be made in the aforesaid arrangement about the price of the new issue. The Syndicate promises to advance to the Government on these bonds 20 millions francs at 6 o/o, and ½ o/o per quarter. These railways to be constructed at a cost of $18,500 per kilometre. This mammoth proposal bears so many staggering points of analogy with that of Messrs. Honoré and Bowen that it is unnecessary to state that the market has been taken by surprise. Opinion is very adverse to the proposal, and it is devoutly hoped that the Government will discountenance the scheme, whatever merits the new pr posal may bear, they at all events clash with the concession given to Messrs. Honoré and Bowen, and the Government, to say the least, is bound to respect the contract of these enterprising American gentlemen.

The latest rumor in the Mount is that the Banco Uruguayo may be considered a fact, according to advices from London. But this welcome news has been announced so often that people think the rumor too good to be true. The spicy part of this report is that the manager of this new banking concern, according to the terms employed by the Montevidean papers, will be a well-known Englishman with mellowed experience in R. Plate banking circles. The Montevidean market looks forward to the success of the Banco Uruguayo with much interest and even anxiety; this concern will be of as much importance to the Mount as the National Bank is to this market.

An immense deal of capital is going into city property, and it is staggering to see the numbers of new houses going up in all the streets of the city. There has never been such a building fever as the present one, and some of the buildings are assuming monumental proportions. But strange to say, according to one of the best authorities in these matters since 1878 the market has not been so flooded with real estate put up for sale and offered on all sides. A great many houses are being sold to pay for boxes in the Colon theatre, carriages in Palermo, and high-heeled boots at Bernasconi's. The extravagance of high and low classes is unprecedented; the rise in land and rents, no doubt, is paying for this upstarting splendour.

Mr. Niebuhr was welcomed on 'Change today on his return from the Province of Tucuman; he returns charmed with the scenery and progress of the Garden of the Republic. Mr. Niebuhr visited the great Mendez sugar factory which has been sold to an English company in London. The plantations are in splendid condition, and planters anticipate a very large harvest.

The earthworks of the branch line of the Western Railway now reach the town of Junin; the permanent way will be completed in a few months. Junin will become a very important point, where the Transandine and Western Railways will meet. When both lines are opened to traffic Junin will rapidly go ahead.

Dr Newberry, the well-known Dentist, was welcomed on his arrival from his splendid estancia Media Luna, 9 square leagues of land all stocked, etc.; he reports great improvements going on out there, and a German fencing a very large estancia outside of him. On all sides one meets troops of carts, carrying posts and wire; new settlers everywhere. We have received from him two corn cobs, samples of the Media Luna maize, grown without almost any cultivation. We should like those interested in maize would call at our office and inspect these cobs; they are the largest and best we have ever seen.

The following figures of the arrivals of immigrants in this country for the last few years will be read with interest:—

In 1877	28,798 immigrants.
78	35,876
79	50,205
80	32,416
81	47,489
82	51,513
83	63,243
	309,540

Advices from Montevideo state that difficulties have risen between the Minister of Finance and the holders of non-unified bonds of the Uruguayan debt. The Minister refuses to pay these holders interest on their stock in order to oblige them to register their bonds for unification—hence the difficulty.

Advices from Rosario announce that the Santa Fe Government has formed the Loreto and Venado Tuerto camps into a new partido, having Juez de Paz, Jefe Politico, etc, it being a first class partido with archives, guias etc.; moreover the Government has granted it colonial privileges which means no patents. The new church will be finished about 10th of June. The almacen of Sr. Estragamon is doing a magnificent business and keeps selling at the rate of 8000 Nats. dollars 'por mes,' this store keeps 20 carts constantly plying with Rosario. The camps and flocks are in excellent condition, and the lambing season splendid. There is a great scarcity of handubay posts. So many farmers are building and making 'potreros,' the posts are all exhausted, it would be well for some party in the trade to send out there a couple of thousand posts to supply the farmers.

It is said on 'Change that Mr White, Chief of National Government Engineers, refuses to allow the Transandine Railway to be opened to Junin only for goods traffic, and insists that when that section opens, it must be for both goods and passengers, otherwise the Government guarantee will not begin to run. We hear that Messrs Sanchez & Mallmann are the contractors for the second section, and that the "peones" are now on their way from San Luis to begin the earthworks, which everyone hopes to see begun at once.

The departures for Europe to-day were something truly wonderful, fully 1000 passengers left in the various steamers, and all happy and contented, and all with the most favorable impressions of the Plate; of course the great bulk were Italians who return to sunny Italy with money in both pockets to visit their own exhibition at Turin. Every Italian that left to-day may be regarded as a special emigration agent and we can safely say that the 1000 passengers leaving in these steamers represents fifty thousand new hands, and new arrivals before the close of the present year. It was indeed a pleasant sight, the well to do appearance of the Italians when going on board, well clad, well feed, and in robust health; they all go back to Europe to tell their friends of this splendid country. The Italian Bank is doing a roaring business in small bills, and we assert that we have in the Plate no greater or better immigration agent than the Italian Bank.

There is a move on foot to demolish the semi-circular Aduana building and to erect a fine building that might harmonize more with the surroundings of the Plaza. The Aduana building, it appears, is no longer solid; the walls are falling out in places, and the foundations are ricketty. All these defects have been discovered very recently and they are becoming very palpable in view of the great improvements made in the Plaza. The new Bolsa building cuts a very poor figure also, not to mention the tumble-down appearance of Congress-hall and the exceedingly shoddy aspect of other buildings in the Plaza. The removal of the Recoba is the forerunner of many improvements which must necessarily take place in order to give a more proportional appearance to the buildings which surround the Plaza.

The land business shews symptoms of slow revival, and more activity is reported by brokers. The four leagues of land, situated in the Second Section, and sold on the 14th by Messrs. Talaferro & Sanchez, have been resold already at a profit. Mr Wolf, the well-known broker, sold to-day four leagues of land in the 8th Section at the rate of 100,000 $ per league. But the great talk of the market is Mr Alvear's mammoth purchase of 500 square leagues of land in the Province of Mendoza for 600,000 $; seller Mr. M. Belaustegui. This immense estate has been offering in the market for many months, and its sale has been announced more than once. At present there remains no doubt that the territory has changed hands. These 500 leagues are between the Atuel and Diamante rivers, and comprise some of the finest lands in the province of Mendoza. Mr Diego Alvear is now the proprietor of the largest area of land in the country: Mr Alvear possesses now over 1000 leagues of land or nine thousand square miles.

A very important business, we learn, is being arranged by cable for the placing of another large lot of National Bank Shares in Europe, hypothecated for a fixed time. The difficulty in the way of closing the transaction, we are told, is to secure the number of shares; as the commission on the business is 2 per cent, it is probable, if prices drop sufficiently, that the shares will be secured.

Wheat has been sold during the week as low as $33 ¾ per fanega, in the Nueve de Julio. This is indeed a very low price; but it is better for the Consul-bounty to see wheat selling at this price than at $180 ¾ per fanega, as in years gone by.

One of the best concessions ever offered in this market, and which has been lost to it now was the Casado Railway, with gift of lands and privileges to lay the track round Rosario and along the river front. It speaks majority of the latter have sold their grain at volumes for the utter want of go in the men in this market, that a business of such importance should fall through here. It is now out of their reach; the business would have left a certain profit of two millions pats. The Santa Fe Government now helps Mr Casado, and the Nat. Government is also pledged to support him before Congress to get his 7 per cent guarantee; he well deserves every support, and we congratulate him that he has not sold his concession.

A property of four leagues of land in Santa Fe, in a place called Las Saladas, has been sold for 37,000 $; seller Mr Baraldo; buyer Mr N Eduardo.

The Municipal Committee, appointed to liquidate the floating debt of the Corporation, has at last shewn some signs of life, and shareholders of the Old Gas Company will be glad to hear that their claims have at last come to the front. The Committee has studied the question and has finally decided to submit the whole affair to the Municipal Board, in view of the very large amount of the debt and of the limited sphere of action given to the members of the Committee. The Company has run up an account for no less than 15,626,797 $ for gas consumed up to December 31st, 1879. The Municipal accountant forwarded to the Committee the statement of accounts drawn up by Mr. Perez del Cerro, and other documents of which the Committee had little or no knowledge. According to Mr. Del Cerro's account the debt stood at 8,692,660 $ on the 26th Feb., 1875. Now the question arises whether the Committee should act on this basis of 1875 or on the proposal made by the Finance Committee in Dec., 1879? Furthermore the members of the Committee wish to know the rate of interest payable on the debt, and if the Company has the privilege of capitalizing interests—all these questions must be answered by the Board. At all events the question is coming to the front and this is satisfactory.

Nine millions currency, or 372,000 $74, were handed to the proprietors of the late Recova building and site yesterday. The order was on the National Bank and Mr. Uriburlaras, one of the owners, collected the amount. Had the Recova been sold at auction it would have fetched at least 30 o/o more than the amount paid for the expropriation of ground and edifice. Many other sites and buildings round the Plaza are also doomed, and before long all the sites of the Plaza will be Government property—the new Bolsa may yet be expropriated for some public building.

The shares of the joint-stock sugar mill started at Simoca, Tucuman, and called 'Cordova del Tucuman' have been sold in Cordova at 30 o/o prem., which is a fine figure for that stock.

A farmer in from Arrecifes tells us that there is still much wool outside in his neighbourhood which is really astonishing as we had thought all the wool from there had already come in; the lambing season is so good that next shearing there will be a fresh squeeze to find land for all the sheep. The flocks sent out from his district to Venado Tuerto have done so well that this year hundreds of flocks will be sent out to those camps after shearing.

The difficulties that arose in the payments to Engineer Bateman—7 o/o commission on the capital of the works—have been settled by a decree of the National Government ordering the Board to continue the quarterly payments as before. The Board had proposed arrangements to Mr. Bateman six months ago extending the final term of repayment to 1886, but no answer had been received and hence the dilemma which the Government has removed.

Advices from Bahia Blanca state that ten foreign ocean vessels are expected in the bay; six are consigned to the Great Southern Railway Company, and the remainder to firms in Bahia Blanca with cargoes of lumber, iron and general merchandise. Bahia Blanca is going ahead.

The fine estancia of San Pascual, the property of Mr. Ochoa, has been sold for a million and a half paper dollars to Mr. A. Garcia of Ajo. The estancia house is not included in the sale; the property covers an area of about 14 leagues of land.

Another most important land sale in Entre Rios is reported; Messrs. A. & J. Veyra have bought the Don Domingo Callen estancia in Entre Rios, 2½ square leagues, for $18,500 per league; the estancia is about 20 leagues from Parana, also 4,000 head of cattle. We have not heard the price of the cattle, but the whole purchase money amounts to 96,000 National dollars.

A very splendid property is now offering in the market, ten leagues of prime land on the Parana with part on the land and a colony of 200 families already established there, within eight leagues of the city of Parana; the land is situate in a place called El Cerro, and Mr. Arteaga, who is socio with the owners, has the carriage of the sale. The colonists each year are extending the area under tillage and pay for farms at the rate of $30,000 per league on time with 10 o/o interest, which makes it a very sure business for those who have the money to buy the adjoining lands as each year new purchases offer. We believe the price asked for the land is sufficiently low to make it worth the while of parties with capital interviewing Mr. Arteaga about the business.

To-day we signed the petition to Congress asking for a 6 o/o guarantee to Mr. Casado to extend his railway to Melincué and Venado Tuerto and invite our friends to join in and sign also.

Freights are awfully dull, one of the steamers in port is loading bales at 7½ fcs, this is more than an 'outsider'; steamers are taking maize at 12 fcs, and up in Rosario the rate is 15 fcs. Freights have never been so low before; this year has been a critical one for shipping in the Plate. Next to nothing done in sailing vessels, except a few cargoes of bone and bone-ash.

The branch of the National Bank in Chivilcoy was opened yesterday. The Rio Cuarto branch will be opened on the 1st prox. Another branch